

THE PATRON AND GLEANER.

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Bread. Where? How?

GRANDMOTHER'S BREAKFAST.

[For the Patron and Gleaner.]

Sally. Grandmother, grandmother, what shall I do.
To make a breakfast this morning, for you?

Grandmother. I'm faint, my Sally, and so you may
Cook something for me, without delay.
I'm hungry, my child; now hurry and make
Your poor old granny a johnnycake.

Sally. Miller, give me some cornmeal, quick;
For dear old granny is hungry and sick.

Miller. You must go to the farmer and bring me some grain;
And if you will make haste back again,
My windmill the yellow meal shall make,
And granny shall have her johnnycake.

Sally. Farmer, give me some corn, if you will,
For miller to grind in his whirring mill.

Farmer. Go to the plowman, and bid him plow
And harrow the ground, as he knows how.

The golden kernels to plant, I'll take,
And granny shall have her johnnycake.

Sally. Harrow, good plowman, harrow and plow,
The farmer for you is waiting now.

Plowman. Go to the wind, and rain, and sun,
And tell them 'tis time their task was done.

The soil, for me, they must ready make,
That granny may have her johnnycake.

Recitation. So wind, rain, sun shine, mellowed the soil;
The plowman hastened to his toil;
The farmer planted the shining grain
All over the brown and furrowed plain;
The windmill's wings went whirring around;

The miller the golden kernels ground;
And dear little Sally made haste to make
The sweet meal into a johnnycake,
And grandmother said, "I'm faint, my dear!"

As soon as you could, you brought it here.

But oh! dear me! how many it takes,
To feed poor granny with johnnycakes."

M. H. RICE.

Meshoppen, Pa.

Lucifer Match Inventor.

It has been generally believed, and we gave the statement some years ago in the Leisure Hour, says the editor, that the invention of lucifer matches was due to Mr. now Sir Isaac Holden, M. P., who still survives as one of the oldest members of Parliament. This was in 1829, as we then said. In boyhood, before that time, a little bottle of phosphorus in a case was the ne plus ultra of invention, and was used instead of the ruder flint and steel with tinder, either for surreptitious midnight feasts of schoolboys.

It turns out that the real inventor was John Walker, an apothecary of Stockton, two years earlier, in 1827. In a lecture in the Borough Hall of Stockton on "Methods of obtaining light and fire in all ages and among all nations," Mr. Parrott, the lecturer, exhibited the old shop book of Mr. Walker for that year. It was shown that a box of lucifer matches, getting light by friction, was sold in April, 1827, to Mr. Hickson, a solicitor, for 1s. 3d.

So important is the discovery deemed that an influential committee is formed to erect a statue to John Walker. Sir Isaac Holden is an honorary member of this Stockton committee, stating, when nominated, that he was not aware of the priority of invention. Other claims have been made in France and Germany, but the honor or good fortune certainly belongs to John Walker, who died in May, 1859, aged 52.

It was the beginning of a most wonderful movement in history, art, and commerce. Think of the superstitious awe with which, not in Jerusalem alone, but throughout the nations who are ignorant of the invention, is hailed the "miraculous" light obtained from lucifer matches! How vast the wealth derived among civilized races from the manufacture of "safety matches" of all kinds! A memorial plate has meanwhile been fixed on the site of Mr. Walker's old shop in the High Street of Stockton—Scientific American.

Test of Character.

The principal of a school in which boys were prepared for college, one day received a message from a lawyer living in the same town, requesting him to call at his office, as he wished to have a talk with him.

Arriving at the office, the lawyer stated that he had in his gift a scholarship entitling a boy to a four years' course in a certain college, and that he wished to bestow it where it would be best used.

"Therefore," he continued, "I have concluded to let you decide which boy of your school most deserves it."

"That is a hard question to decide," replied the teacher thoughtfully. "Two of my pupils—Charles Hart and Henry Strong—will complete the course of study in my school this year. Both desire a collegiate education, and neither is able to attain it without assistance. They are so nearly equal that I cannot tell which is the better scholar."

"How is it as to deportment?" asked the lawyer.

"One boy does not more scrupulously observe all the rules of the school than the other," was the answer.

"Well," said the lawyer, "if, at the end of the year one boy has not gone ahead of the other, send them to me, and I will decide between them."

As before, at the closing examinations, the boys stood equal in attainments. They were directed to call at the lawyer's office, no objection being given as to the object of the visit.

Two intelligent, well-bred boys they seemed, and the lawyer was beginning to wonder greatly how he should make a decision between them. Just then the door opened, and an elderly lady of peculiar appearance entered. She was well known as being of unsettled mind and possessed of the idea that she had been deprived of a large fortune which was justly hers. As a consequence, she was in the habit of visiting lawyers' offices, carrying in her hands a package of papers, which she wished examined. She was a very familiar visitor to this office, where she was always received with respect, and dismissed with kindly promises of help.

This morning, seeing that the lawyer was already occupied with others, she seated herself to await his leisure. Unfortunately, the chair she selected was broken, and had been set aside as useless.

The result was, that she fell in a rather awkward manner, scattering her papers about the floor. The lawyer looked with a quick eye at the boys, before moving himself, to see what they would do.

Charles Hart, after an amused survey of the fall, turned aside to hide the laugh he could not control.

Henry Strong sprang to the woman's side, and lifted her to her feet. Then carefully gathering up her papers, he politely handed them to her. Her profuse and rambling thanks served only to increase Charlie's amusement.

After the lady had told her accustomed story, to which the lawyer listened with every appearance of attention, he escorted her to the door, and she departed.

Then he returned to the boys, and after expressing pleasure at having formed their acquaintance, he dismissed them. The next day the teacher was informed of the occurrence, and told that the scholarship would be given to Henry Strong, with the remark, "No one so well deserves to be fitted for a position of honor and influence as he who feels it his duty to help the humblest and the lowliest."—Christian Union.

How to Obtain Happiness.

The supreme aim of life is happiness, but when it is sought, as it nearly always is, for mere personal gratification it becomes sorrow. Though the all-absorbing passion of every heart beats for this complete and perfect condition, yet ignorance and sin have led humanity a false race in the supposed belief that happiness can be obtained as the direct result of its own pursuit. The animating motive of every such race has been selfishness. Wherever the desire for gratification of self reigns in the heart as the nearest road to happiness, the coveted prize forever eludes the grasp. Selfishness is the king of passion. It exalts the lower nature and demands a conquest of the higher. It hurls the thunderbolt of war in its behalf and preys upon the weak and helpless. It sacrifices the nearest and dearest relations of life and attempts to grasp the treasure of perfect joy from weary hearts and blasted lives. It is the garland of sin, the glittering bauble of temptation and the carrier of despair and death to its deluded devotees. The bitter experience of the past teaches us that selfishness can never lead to happiness. When Eve sought to gratify her appetite with the forbidden fruit she wrapped a shroud about the cradle of the race and attired her offspring in sorrow. Selfishness guided the ambitions of Alexander, Hannibal and Napoleon, and fed them with the blood of the nation's slain, that the sceptre of the despot might be supreme. When the gratification of our own appetites and propensities is the impelling force that directs our conduct, misery and sorrow are not far off, and the cup of bitterness will soon be pressed to our lips.

Merited Reproof.

There is perhaps no better test of a man's real strength of character than the way he bears himself under just reproof. Every man makes mistakes; every man commits faults; but not every man has the honesty and meekness to acknowledge his errors and to welcome the criticism which points them out to him. It is rarely difficult for us to find an excuse for ours, if it's an excuse we are looking for. It is, in fact, always easier to spring to an angry defense of ourselves than to calmly acknowledge the justice of another's righteous condemnation of some wrong action of ours; but to refuse to adopt this latter course, when we know we are in the wrong, is to reveal to our own better consciousness and often to the consciousness of others, an essential defect in our character. He is strong who dares to confess that he is weak; he is already tottering to a fall who needs to bolster up the weakness of his personality by all sorts of transparent shams. It is not in vain that Scripture says: "Reprove one that hath understanding, and he will understand knowledge;" for one of the best evidences of the possession of that discreet self-judgment which stands at the basis of moral strength, and one of the best means of gaining it when it is lacking, is just this willingness to accept merited reproof, and to profit by it when accepted.

Probably the happiest period in life most frequently is in middle age, when the eager passions of youth are cooled, and the infirmities of age not yet begun; as we see that the shadows which are at morning and evening so large, almost entirely disappear at mid-day.—Dr. T. Arnold.

Happiness is no other than soundness and perfection of mind.—Antoninus.

Cotton Manufacturing in North Carolina.

Cotton milling has paid well in North Carolina. If not why the great increase in the number of mills, and why the building of new mills? There were 167 cotton mills in the State on 1st January 1895—a marked increase and more than in any other Southern State. There were also nine woolen mills operating. These mills are scattered among twenty-nine counties, other mills are to be built and enlargements of those operating now are going on about all the time. While some may not have made money in 1894, the greater part did, and those judiciously managed made good profits. It is known that operators are well treated and but one exception has been found.

New-mills will be built at Wilmington, Salisbury and, other points. Mills are doubling capacity and many have declared good dividends, for 1894—some as high as 12 per cent. or more.

Does it pay to build mills? That is an interesting question. Mr. W. J. Armfield writing to the Baltimore Manufacturer's Record, from High Point, said this:

"The effect of the establishment of cotton mills in our section upon business interests has been very beneficial and the same may be said of our furniture, tobacco, spoke and handle, door and sash, blind, chair, mattress and other factories. They have caused much improvement in the financial condition of the farmers adjacent to the mills and factories by furnishing a home market for cotton, tobacco, farm produce and other materials. Almost the entire capital invested in mills and factories in our vicinity is local money.

The cotton mills in our section, of which there are ten, some of them established forty-five to fifty years ago, and quite large for the South, as a general thing have been profitable, and the industry compares very favorably with other manufacturing interests in regard to profitability."

There are six or seven cotton mills in or around Concord. They all made money last year as hard a year as it was. There is also a successful, profitable bag manufactory and it made good dividends in 1894. The Charlotte mills prospered, and we suppose those near Rockingham did also.

The North Carolina Labor Report gives much information as to our mills. In the State the number of spindles operated by the cotton and woolen mills, 703,997; total number of looms, 15,059. Only 60 per cent. of the mills reported the number of women and children operatives employed by them; in this 60 per cent. there are employed 6,329 women and 2,339 children under the ages of 14 years. Of the latter 1,000 are girls and 1,339 are boys. The number of days during the year 1894 in which they were operated varied from 100 to 310. The average of 260 days work in twelve counties was eleven hours, in eleven counties it was ten hours, in four counties twelve hours, in one county eleven and one-half hours, in one county eleven and two-thirds hours. In nineteen counties a ten hour system is favored, while in the other ten it is opposed. In twelve counties the mill people, owners and operatives think that the matter should be regulated by law.

The daily wages of skilled men operatives vary from \$2, paid by the Buncombe county woolen mills and the Craven county cotton mills, to 70 cents, paid by the Person county cotton mills; the average is \$1.36. The wages of unskilled men vary from \$1 to 60 cents; the average is 75 cents. The wages of skilled women operatives range from 90 to 40 cents; the average is 60 cents. The wages of unskilled women range from 60 cents to 30 cents; the average is 45 cents. Children under 14 years of age receive 40 to 15 cents per day; the average be-

ing 30 cents. The wages of operatives are all paid in cash in all of the 167 mills save nineteen; two pay only 5 per cent. in cash, and one pays entirely in "checks"—that is, orders on stores, generally owned by mill owners.

There is ample room for many more mills. They will come. Northern millers ought to keep their eyes on North Carolina. It offers peculiar advantages. Visit it Wilmington and behold the outlook.—Wilmington Messenger.

The Bright Side.

Look on the bright side of things! If you have not already formed that habit, try hard to form it without delay. Then you will be the owner of something which money can not buy, and which no thief can rob you of. See the silvery lining to every dark cloud, and the streaks of light which show the morn is coming.

What is the use of always fretting? Of course, there are in life things hard to bear, but does fretting make the burden easier to be borne? A rainy day may spoil a pleasure excursion, but will complaining make one drop of rain fall the less? The rain which spoils your plans makes the dry earth laugh and gives to the farmer a bright vision of an abundant harvest. The August sun, which makes your head ache, softens the hard fruit upon the trees and turns the acid into sweetness.

So try hard not to be selfish. That which may not suit you may suit the rest of the world. Be generous and take an interest in the welfare of others; in this way you will find happy thoughts nestling in your own soul, like a flock of cheerful singing-birds. Then you will have a smile on your face and music in your voice; your path in life will be bright with heaven's own light. But the selfish man must walk in the shadow; if nothing without makes him unhappy there will be something within. He who seeks his own happiness only will surely miss it; but he who seeks the good of others will have his reward here and hereafter.—Selected.

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NOTICE

Having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of the late John G. Edwards notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to me for payment on or before the 1st day of Feb'y, 1896, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Debtors will please pay promptly.
This Jan'y 7th 1895.
J. D. BOTTOMS, Adm'r.
S. J. CALVERT, Att'y.

A CARD.

We have just received a shipment of Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic. It was bought with a distinct understanding between the Manufacturer and ourselves that each and every bottle is guaranteed to cure any of the following diseases:

- 1st. Chills and Fever.
- 2nd. Billious Fever.
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NORTHAMPTON AND HERTFORD RAILROAD



TIME TABLE.

In effect 8.30 A. M., April 16, 1894.

Daily except Sunday.

NORTH BOUND.	Train No. 134.	Train No. 8.
Leaves Jackson, N. C.	A. M. 8:30	P. M. 2:15
" Mowfield, "	8:50	2:35
Arrive Gumberry, "	9:30	3:15

SOUTH BOUND.	Train No. 41.	Train No. 3.
Leaves Gumberry, N. C.	P. M. 12:15	P. M. 4:30
" Mowfield, "	12:55	5:10
Arrives Jackson, "	1:15	5:30

F. Kell, Gen'l Mgr.
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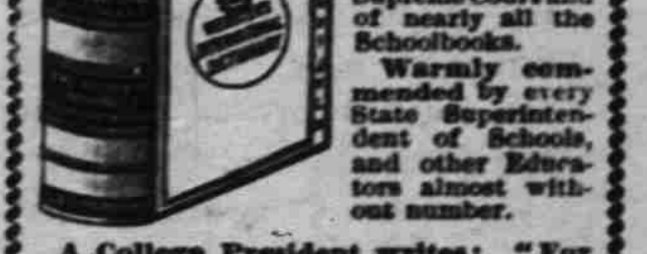
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